UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/115
S/22347
12 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 24 and 40 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 11 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose, herewith, the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on 28 February 1991 regarding the question of Cambodia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 24 and 40 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) TRINH XUAN LANG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued at Hanoi on 28 February 1991 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam on the Cambodia issue

The settlement of the Cambodian issue is entering a decisive stage. Although some problems relating to the internal affairs of Cambodia have yet to be resolved, the possibility for an overall political solution on the basis of respect for Cambodia's sovereignty has been opened up. At the same time, there remains the danger of more intensified civil war. It is public knowledge that the armed forces of the three opposition factions, chiefly of the Khmer Rouge, which have been supplied with more arms, are intensifying their attacks along the north-western border of Cambodia. They struck mainly at populated areas, including a camp of Khmer refugees near Sisophon Town, causing death and suffering to the civilian population and seriously undermining the process of a peaceful settlement of the Cambodia question.

In face of such a situation, Viet Nam holds that the international community should take practical and effective measures to prevent the civil war from escalating and to accelerate the peaceful settlement of the Cambodia issue. The main obstacles on the road towards the final solution lie mainly in the internal affairs of Cambodia. Hence, it is very imperative at present for all the warring Khmer factions to observe self-restraint, effect a cease-fire at an early date and reconvene the Supreme National Council (SNC) to discuss and resolve the internal aspects relating to Cambodia's sovereignty as proposed by the State of Cambodia. Only the Cambodian people and nobody else are entitled to and can settle these problems. Foreign countries have no right to settle Cambodia's internal affairs; and instead, have the obligation to respect the decisions of the SNC on the internal affairs of Cambodia.

In order to accelerate the peace process, Viet Nam urges all countries to encourage and create favourable conditions for the SNC to meet again in order to solve Cambodia's internal issues in the spirit of national reconciliation as a prerequisite for reconvening the Paris International Conference on Cambodia as early as possible. At the same time, it is now more imperative and propitious than ever for foreign countries to commit themselves to the initiative of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 23 September 1989 regarding a moratorium on military aid to all Cambodian parties and an end to all intervention in Cambodia. Also in that spirit, Viet Nam is ready, together with Thailand and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to undertake not to permit the transportation of other countries' weapons to Cambodia through its territory. The realization of the above-mentioned commitments will be placed under the supervision of the United Nations. We ask the Co-Chairmen of the Paris International Conference and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to do their utmost to achieve this moratorium and to effect a cease-fire in Cambodia pending the signing of an overall agreement. In that way, foreign countries will practically contribute to the restriction and eventually to the cessation of the civil war in Cambodia, thus strongly accelerating the search for an overall political solution to the Cambodia issue.

With good will for and sincere desirous of an early settlement of the Cambodia issue, Viet Nam has done all it could, including the most important act of unilaterally withdrawing all its troops from Cambodia, with a view to reaching an early overall political solution in order to ensure a peaceful, independent, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia having friendly relations with all countries. Viet Nam calls upon all other countries to continue their efforts to accelerate the peace process in order to bring peace and stability soon to Cambodia, South-East Asia and the rest of the world. The most urgent thing now is to suspend military aid to all Cambodian Parties.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/116
S/22348
12 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 33, 35 and 73 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 12 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, in January 1991, the Israeli occupation authorities arrested two Muslim theologians and placed them in administrative detention for a period of one year. The persons concerned are:

1. His Reverence Sheikh Hamid al-Beitawi, preacher at the Al-Aqsa Mosque, member of the Council for Awqaf and Islamic Affairs at Jerusalem, and judge of the Shari'a Court at Tulkarm.

2. His Reverence Sheikh Muhammad Fuad Abu Zaid, preacher at the Al-Aqsa Mosque and Director of Awqaf at Jenin.

It is self-evident that such arbitrary acts violate the relevant international instruments and challenge the pertinent resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations. Consequently, it is essential that the United Nations should take the measures needed to induce the Israeli occupation authorities to refrain from committing such inhuman acts and to rescind their decisions in this respect, including the decision to detain the two above-mentioned theologians.

---

* A/46/50.

I would be grateful if the present letter were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 33, 35 and 73 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/974
S/22349
13 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 13 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 13 March 1991 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on an additional contribution to the Gulf Peace Fund (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 13 March 1991 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on an additional contribution to the Gulf Peace Fund

On Wednesday, 13 March, the Government of Japan extended an additional contribution of 1.17 trillion yen to the Gulf Peace Fund, which was set up by the Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC) in order to support countries undertaking activities to restore peace and stability in the Gulf region in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. This additional contribution is based on notes exchanged on 12 March between the Government of Japan and the GCC, and follows the contributions of 122.88 billion yen in September 1990 and 130 billion yen in December 1990.

The liberation of Kuwait has been realized, but the burden of the countries working for the restoration of peace and stability in the Gulf region is exceedingly heavy. The Government of Japan has extended this contribution, recognizing that it is indispensable for Japan to assume responsibility commensurate with its status in the international community and within the framework of its Constitution and that it should continue to contribute actively to international efforts for restoring peace and stability in the region.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22350
14 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 14 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 678 (1990), and pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said resolution, I have pleasure in transmitting to you herewith an additional report on the progress of the military operations undertaken by the armed forces operating under the command of General Khalid bin Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, commander of the joint forces and the theatre of operations, during the period 18-24 February 1991.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have this report circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir SHIHABI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Sir,

As you are aware, each of the States concerned has been notifying the Security Council, separately and consecutively, of the extent of the progress achieved in the measures that they are taking pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 678 (1990).

However, given the fact that the allied forces are stationed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under our command, and in view of the joint endeavours that they are undertaking to liberate the sister State of Kuwait from Iraqi occupation and to restore international peace and security in the region, we have deemed it appropriate to save time and simplify the formalities, while achieving the same objective, by confining ourselves to a single joint report on all the collective measures and on the progress of the military operations of those forces, which I shall prepare and transmit to you, on behalf of those forces, in my capacity as commander of the joint forces and the theatre of operations.

Since the allied forces have a duty to implement the Security Council resolutions, during the fifth week of the operations the High Command diligently continued to weaken the Iraqi military machine and prepare the way for the ground campaign to recover the State of Kuwait while, at the same time, urging the pilots to avoid civilian targets and populated areas with a view to preventing civilian casualties or damage to civilian institutions.

I have pleasure in submitting the following first joint report:

The operations from 4 Sha'ban A.H. 1411 (18 February 1991) to 10 Sha'ban A.H. 1411 (24 February 1991) were conducted as follows:

1. Military operations

Air

The Royal Saudi Air Force flew 1,147 sorties against targets inside Iraq and Kuwait.

Sea

The Royal Saudi Navy took part in the naval operations. The total number of naval aircraft sorties on rescue missions and patrols amounted to 730.

Land

1. A mechanized infantry division, an armoured division and a commando brigade belonging to the Egyptian armed forces participated in the artillery bombardments of the enemy and also took part in the overall offensive.

2. A division and a commando brigade belonging to the Syrian armed forces participated in engagements with enemy patrols and also took part in the overall offensive.

3. Saudi ground forces carried out artillery bombardments, engaged a number of enemy patrols and opened several breaches in the enemy's positions. They joined in the overall offensive as part of the joint forces.

During the past week, there was a notable intensification of engagements on the Saudi-Kuwaiti border, and also inside Kuwait itself, with a view to inflicting maximum losses on the Iraqi ground forces stationed there. The aerial bombardments also continued inside Iraq and Kuwait, prior to the commencement of the ground campaign, with a view to minimizing human casualties.

2. Human casualties

These casualties were caused primarily by six Scud missiles which the Iraqi aggressor launched into the territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The human casualties resulting from the battles that took place from the beginning of the offensive to the time of preparation of this report amounted to four killed, five wounded and four personnel carriers destroyed.

3. Material damage

This damage consisted mainly in the destruction of a school, as well as structural damage to neighbouring buildings in the city of Riyadh, caused by a Scud missile launched by the enemy at 4.45 a.m. on Sunday, 10 Sha'ban A.H. 1411 (24 February 1991).

4. Prisoners of war

The total number of Iraqi prisoners amounted to 141 officers and 1,899 other ranks, all of whom are receiving full care and attention and are being treated in accordance with the precepts of Islamic law and the provisions of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949. This treatment was commended by the team of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Wishing to satisfy myself that the prisoners were being treated in a humanitarian and dignified manner in keeping with our Islamic ideals and principles, I paid an inspection visit to them during which I reassured myself in regard to their situation and proper treatment and issued the necessary directives in that connection to the responsible officials.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) General Khalid bin Sultan bin Abdul Aziz
Commander of the joint forces and the
theatre of operations

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/975
S/22351
14 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY AND
PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 12 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 12 March 1991 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan concerning the elections held in El Salvador on 10 March 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 12 March 1991 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan concerning elections in El Salvador

The Government of Japan welcomes the elections for members of the National Congress and local legislatures that were held on 10 March in a quiet and peaceful atmosphere in El Salvador, a country that has been beset with hostilities between the Government and the Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation (FMLN) for more than 10 years. Recognizing the importance of these elections, and at the invitation of the Government of El Salvador, the Government sent four officials to serve as election observers.

It is the sincere hope of the Government of Japan that the elections will give further impetus to the dialogue between the parties concerned and to the restoration of peace throughout the country as soon as possible.

In view of this encouraging development, the Government of Japan has decided to send a survey mission to El Salvador on 21 and 22 March 1991 in order to determine which kind of cooperation it might best extend for the country's economic and social development.